The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. 9. ALTOONA, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864. NO. 3.

Call and "See It!"

Corner of Harriet and Julia Sts., East Altoona.

CASH!—CASH!!—CASH!!!

NOTWITHSTANDING the rapid advance of every article of trade, the undersigned have determined to REDUCE THEIR PRICES on their entire stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, &C., &C.,

On and after January 11th 1864.

In order to enable them to do so successfully, they will sell exclusively for CASH. We will not pretend to say that we are adopting this system solely for your benefit but long experience in business teaches us that the benefits will be reciprocal.

We will not intrude by giving long lists of reductions that we intend to make, but respectfully invite you to call and examine our stock. Tell us you have the Cash, and you will certainly go away satisfied that you have found THE PLACE. We are determined to sell a little lower than the lowest, if we should do it on "half rations."

☞ To our prompt-paying patrons on the old system, we can say that if you will continue your patronage on the new system, our word for it, it will prove more to your advantage than our own. Those who have not been so punctual, may not be able to "see it."

☞ We keep constantly on hand a large stock of Family Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Corn Flour, Feed, &c.,

All of which we have facilities for selling at prices which defy competition. *TRY US.*

D. M. BARR & CO.

Altoona, Jan. 13, 1864.

SAVE THE PER CENTAGE

BY BUYING YOUR

CLOTHING FROM FIRST HANDS.

ETTINGER & TUCK, Manufacturers of and Wholesale and Retail dealers in Ready-made Clothing, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following facts in reference to their stock:

1st. We manufacture our own goods. They are made up in our own Store, in Philadelphia, under our immediate supervision, and we know they are well made and can be warranted

EQUAL TO THE BEST,

and superior to the largest quantity of Ready-made clothing in the market.

2nd. We buy our Cloths directly from the Importers and Manufacturers, consequently we save the per centage put on by middle men.

3rd. We sell our Clothing at a reasonable percentage over the cost of our Cloths, thereby saving the purchasers of Clothing the percentage which must be added by those who buy from second hands to sell again. We retail our Clothing at the same price which other merchants pay for theirs at wholesale, consequently those who buy from us get their goods at the same price which other Clothiers pay for theirs in the city, thereby saving said Clothiers' per centage.

We have branch Stores in

ALTOONA AND JOHNSTOWN,

where goods may be had at the same figures at which we sell them here in the city.

If any person has been told, or imagines, that Tuck's Store in Altoona, is "played out," let such person drop into his establishment, on Main Street, and examine his goods and prices.

Wholesale House, No. 702 Market Street, Philadelphia. Dec. 2, 1863.—tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has just returned from the East, where he has been selecting his stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for style, quality and price, cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and as it is quite an object, in these exciting war times, for every one to purchase where they can get

The Best Goods and at the Lowest Prices,

he would say that he can and will sell as low, if not a little lower than any other house in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will defy competition. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description,
MEN AND BOYS' WINTER WEAR,
LADIES AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN'S HALF HOSE
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WOOL HOSE,
HATS AND CAPS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLIN,
GINGHAMS AND HEAVY DRILLINGS.

He will sell Ladies Sewed, Heeled Bootees at $1.50@1.75
Kip Pegged ..... 1.37@1.50
Men's Boots, ... 2.75@3.50
BALMORAL SKIRTS, very low.

GROCERIES.

White and Brown Sugar, Rio Coffees, Syrups, Teas, &c., and everything that is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, and as cheap as the cheapest.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, Oct. 7, 1863.

CITY DRUG STORE.

D. E. H. REIGART would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has recently purchased the Drug Store of Berlin & Co., on Virginia Street, opposite Frew Hardware Store.

His Drugs are Fresh and Pure,

and he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Call and examine his stock. He has constantly on hand,

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,
FINE TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES: CARBON OIL AND LAMPS, NOTIONS, CIGARS,
and every article usually kept in a First-class Drug Store.
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS
for medicinal use.

DOMESTIC GRAPE WINE—PURE—WARRANTED.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
accurately compounded, at all hours of the day or night.

Altoona, Sept. 30, 1863.

Victory Won!

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that they have just returned from the East with their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES.

Their stock of HATS & CAPS have been selected with great care, and with the view of suiting all who may favor them with their patronage. Their line of Boots and Shoes is complete.

Their *LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES* are of City make, and warranted. Their Balmoral Shoes for Ladies and Misses, are just the thing for wet weather and giving health

Thankful to the public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Store on *MAIN ST.* next door to Bowman's Exchange Hotel. SMITH & MANN.

Altoona, May 12, 1863.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!—FRITCHEY is selling Teas superior to any ever offered in Altoona. They are free of adulteration, coloring, or mixture of any kind.

BOSTON CRACKERS—A LARGE supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale by FRITCHEY.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE BUCHU and Drake's Plantation Bitters, at Jan. 13, '64. REIGART'S Drug Store.

EXCELLENT HEAVY BOOTS & SHOES just received at LAUGHMAN'S.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

E. H. McCRUM. *H. C. DERN.*
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,)..... $1 50
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

	1 insertion	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One Square, (8 lines)	50	75	1 00
Two " (16 ")	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three " (24 ")	1 50	2 00	2 50

Over three weeks and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
Six lines or less	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
One square	2 50	4 00	7 00
Two "	4 00	6 00	10 00
Three "	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four "	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column	14 00	25 00	40 00
Administrators and Executors Notices			1 75
Merchants advertising by the year, three squares, with liberty to change			10 00
Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines with paper, per year			5 00

Communications of a political character or individual interest, will be charged according to the above rates.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to the above terms.

Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.

Obituary notices exceeding ten lines, fifty cents a square

Choice Poetry.

THE BLIND BOY AT PLAY.

BY ELIZA COOK.

The blind boy's been at play, mother,
And merry games we had!
We led him on his way, mother,
And every step was glad;
But when we found a starry flower,
And praised its varied hue,
A tear came trembling down his cheek,
Just like a drop of dew.

We took him to the mill, mother,
Where falling waters made
A rainbow o'er the rills, mother,
As golden sun-rays played;
But when we shouted at the scene,
And hailed the clear, blue sky,
He stood quite still upon the bank,
And breathed a long, long sigh.

We asked him why he wept, mother,
When e'er we found the spots
Where periwinkles crept, mother,
O'er wild forget-me-nots.
"Ah me!" he said, while tears ran down
As fast as summer showers—
"It is because I cannot see
The sunshine and the flowers."

Oh! that poor, sightless boy, mother
He taught me that I'm blest:
For I can look with joy, mother
On all I love the best;
And when I see the dancing stream,
And daises red and white,
I kneel upon the meadow-sod,
And thank my God for sight.

HAST THOU A TALENT.

Hast thou a talent? improve it.
Guard it with precious care—
Never hide that precious gift,
Or droop in dark despair.
But up, arouse, prove to the world,
That by rich talent given,
Thou may'st not here reach thy reward,
But it will bloom in Heaven.

Hast thou a failing? despise it—
Pluck from thy heart the weed,
That chokes the good that there would flow,
A bloom of plant indeed.
Cast all aside that would degrade,
Ne'er let it grow with thee.
But be thou circumspect in life,
As all men ought to be.

Hast thou a virtue? foster it,
With others let it grow,
And walk the path of honesty,
As all men ought to do.
It may be hard and painful too,
But do not look behind—
Live thou on earth a goodly life,
And die in peace of mind.

Select Miscellany.

A PLEASANT STORY.

THE OLD LOVE.

A Story Interesting to Everybody.

Hildred Hayne sat alone in her quiet parlor. It was late in November, and a great wood fire blazed on the hearth, lighting up the remotest corner of the apartment with a ruddy glare. The warm light fell full over the lonely woman, and brought out with vivid distinctness every line and curve of her motionless figure.

Miss Hayne had, probably, seen thirty years of life, though the silver threads in her temple gave you the impression that she was older. She was slight and tall, with deep gray eyes, abundant brown hair, put plainly back from her forehead, well cut, clearly defined features, and a mouth which had once been sweet and womanly, but now its expression was cold and hard. The crimson lips shut tightly, and there was a steel-like determination about them at variance with the tender light in the downcast eyes, and the thoughtful curve of the fair brow. Looking in her face, you knew that all Miss Hayne's life had not passed as quietly as the days she was now living. The existence of her girlhood was a thing entirely dissevered from the present; looking back upon it, she could scarcely realize that she was the same gay girl, who, six years ago, had made the Red Rock farm house vocal with the music of her laughter.

For six weary years she had been recluse. Her only companions at the farm were the sturdy hired man and his practical wife, who, under her supervision, managed the farm work. She had received no company—gone none abroad; she had buried the world and its interest; and a little removed from the turmoil of the city, she dwelt on in seclusion. Little children avoided her. Neighbors never ran in of an evening for an hour's chat with her; the very dogs trotted past her gate without halting to utter a friendly bark. Yet, Miss Hayne was unkind to no living creature. She was supremely indifferent. Positive in temper would have made her more popular than this strange, passionless apathy, through the ice of which nothing could penetrate.

At twenty-two, Hildred Hayne was the acknowledged belle of her vicinity—the loveliest, gayest girl for miles and miles around. To her personal grace and beauty she united charms of mind and heart far above the common order. Sensitive, high spirited, confiding, affectionate, she won the love of Paul Lancaster—the only son, and with the consent of all concerned, they were betrothed.

Mr. Lancaster was handsome, well educated, engaging in his manners, and *self-willed*. Never in his life had a single wish of his been allowed to die ungratified. He knew nothing of disappointments, nothing of self-sacrifice; he was noble and generous, but impulsive and reckless.

They had been engaged a year, when there came to Portland—the city of Mr. Lancaster's birth—a fair Southern lady, a distant relative of Paul's mother. Isabel Courtland was beautiful and fascinating, and was much in the society of the Lancasters. There is no need of enlarging on the subject; it was but a repetition of the old story—the first love was valueless beside the second. Almost before he was conscious of his perfidy, Paul Lancaster avowed his passion for the fair stranger, and heard the words from her lips which made love for him an Eden.

Like a flash of lightning from a cloudless sky came the knowledge to Hildred, that her lover was *hers* no longer. She did not weep, nor rave—she heard it with a white face and nerves like steel; her own heart was so true and loyal that it was with difficulty she could understand such dishonor in the man she loved. She did not censure him for loving another better than herself, and remembering how he had kept her in ignorance of the change in his feelings, she was cold and unforgiving; and when she sent Paul free from her presence, it was with the command never to show his face to her again so long as they both should live.

From that time Hildred was an altered being. She did not pine nor mope, but her youth seemed dead. She went about slowly and methodically; became hard and calculating in her disposition, and shut out all love from her heart. When her parents died, within a few months of each other, leaving her all alone in the world, but for her little sister, Mary, she refused to break up the old establishment at Red Rock farm, as her friends advised, but lived there still, taking all the responsibility of the large farm on her slender shoulders.

Mary, beautiful, golden haired Mary, was her solace—the only thing she seemed to love; to her, she was tender, devoted and self-sacrificing. The sole tie that bound Hildred Hayne to humanity!—A malignant fever swept over the vicinity of Red Rock farm, and Mary was among the first smitten. Three dreadful days of dumb agony to Hildred passed, and, on the morning of the fourth, she held her dead sister in her arms! And when they buried the sweet girl, Hildred's human love was laid to rest in her grave.—Thenceforth, for the dark eyed, lonely woman at Red Rock, the world held not a solitary charm!

Once only since her banishment of him had she seen Paul Lancaster. The day her sister was buried, he had thrown a snowdrop into the grave; and, as he turned away, they two met face to face.—There was a wild, imploring, passionately tender look in his eyes—a stony, immovable look in hers, and not a word was spoken. He understood her.

He went away into the world shortly afterwards; the Hall passed out of the hands of his father, who removed to a distant State, and Hildred knew nothing more of the family. No one ever mentioned them to her; she made no inquiries; she said to herself that she did not care to know.

Life passed on monotonously enough. She hardly noted the change of seasons, except as agricultural interests compelled her to do so. She took little thought for the things of the morrow; she never looked forward; it was doubtful if she ever realized the present. She might have interested herself in the poor, but she did not; she gave nothing to beggars; sat in no sunctuary, and lived a life hidden from the view of all.

That November night Hildred, for the first time in many years, was looking over her past life. Somehow her heart felt softer—there were tender memories at work; the spirit of mercy pleaded with iron-handed justice; she almost felt that she could forgive Paul Lancaster all he had made her suffer. A rap at the door aroused her. She waited, expecting old Francis or his wife to answer the call, but evidently they did not hear, and taking up the lamp she went herself. The air was thick with snow, and on the door-step, his blue overcoat white with the feathery flakes, stood a man in the Federal uniform. He lifted his hat and spoke with courtesy:

"Is this the residence of Miss Hildred Hayne?"

"It is," she answered, coldly: "what is your business?"

The young soldier's bronzed cheek flushed at her haughty tone, but he replied with feeling:

"Madam, I have in my charge a wounded officer who was given over to die by our regimental surgeon: and on his discharge from the hospital, he made one solemn request, probably his last one. He asked to be brought here, that his dying breath might be drawn in the place where the only happiness of his life had come to him. I, as his friend and subordinate, have complied with his request. Shall I bring him in?"

Miss Hayne's cool hand trembled slightly; a faint quiver of scarlet shot up to her forhead.

"What is the gentleman's name?" she asked.

"Col. Paul Lancaster."

She made a movement as if to close the door, but the soldier put himself in the way.

"Madam, you may be refusing shelter to a dying man. Reflect, before you decide. Colonel Lancaster was once your friend; will you shut the door of your house upon him when he asks, with his expiring breath, the cover of its roof?"

Miss Hayne underwent a struggle, but it was momentary. She threw open the door, and called to old Francis.

"Carry him in there," she said pointing to the warm parlor. "I will come to him directly." She went up to her chamber and locked herself in. What a fearful trial she passed through was known only to God and her own soul.

In a little while she came down, pale and quiet, and entered the room were they had taken her guest. The sofa was drawn up before the fire; and the pale, wan face that was lifted to meet her eyes, was hardly recognizable as that of the Paul Lancaster she had once known.

A slight tinge of color swept the ashen white of his cheek; he held out his hand—the other he had lost.

"Hildred," he said, feebly, "at last have I dared to return to you"

She took his hand: her face softened; there was a little tremor in her voice: "I am pleased to welcome you, Col. Lancaster."

"By the memory of the sweet past, O, Hildred, let me stay where I can sometimes look at you! I only asked God to let me live until I could come here to die! until, dying, I could plead for, and obtain your forgiveness! You will not refuse me, Hildred?"

"I have buried all enmity," she said, slowly and solemnly; "we will forget what has been and be friends. Where shall I address a letter to your relatives?"

"I have none near enough to care for my misfortunes. My father is dead; my sister sleeps in a foreign grave. I have neither friends nor relatives."

She looked at him with dumb wonder. Perhaps he understood the doubt expressed in her face, for he said, as if in explanation:

"No, Hildred: I have never married. The *first* love of my life was the *one* true love of my soul. My fancy for Isabel Courtland was a brief passion. It died a speedy death, and I buried it out of my sight. Hildred, I have never loved any woman save you."

She laid her hand on his forehead softly: the hardness and gloom went out of her face; the lines of determination around her mouth were smoothed away: she was kind, and tender, and womanly.

"Sleep!" she said gently: "henceforth nothing save death shall divide us!"

From that hour a wonderful change came over Hildred Hayne. Once more she was human: the world held interests for her; she left her solitary life of selfishness, and did good to those around her

Colonel Lancaster owed his life to her unremitting care, and when, at last, he rose up, maimed and feeble, but chastened and purified by long suffering, Hildred became his wife.

The old hard existence was forever cast aside; and to-day you can find no more *womanly* woman than Hildred Lancaster.

HOW TO KNOW A GOOSE.—"Mother! mother!" cried young rook, returning hurriedly from its first flight, "I'm so frightened; I've seen such a sight!"

"What sight, my son!" asked the old rook.

"Oh, white creatures—screaming and running and straining their necks, and holding their heads ever so high. See, mother there they go!"

"Geese, my son—merely geese," calmly replied the parent bird, looking over the common. Through life, child, observe that when you meet with any one who makes a great fuss about himself, and tries to lift his head higher than the rest of the world, you may set him down at once as a goose.

MR. BLIFKIN'S FIRST BABY.

BY B. H. SHILLABER.

The first baby was a great institution. As soon as he came into this "breathing world" as, the late Wm. Shakespeare has it, he took command in our house.—Every body was subservient to him. The baby was the balance wheel that regulated everything. He regulated the food, he regulated the temperature, he regulated the servants, he regulated me.

For the first six months of that precious existence, he had made me get up on an average six times a night.

"Mr. Blifkins," says my wife, "bring the light here, do; the baby looks strangely; I'm afraid it will have a fit."

Of course the lamp was brought, and of course the baby lay sucking his fist, like a little white bear that he was.

"Mr. Blifkins," says my wife, "I think I feel a draft of air; I wish you would get up and see if the window is not open a little, because baby might get sick."

Nothing was the matter with the window, as I knew very well.

"Blifkins," said my wife, as I was going to sleep again, "that lamp, as you have it, shines directly in baby's eyes—strange that you have no more consideration."

I arranged the light and went to bed again. Just as I was dropping off to sleep again.

"Mr. Blifkins," said my wife, "did you think to buy that aroma to-day for the baby?"

"My dear," said I, "will you do me the injustice to believe that I could overlook a matter so essential to the comfort of that inestimable child?"

She apologized very handsomely, but made her anxiety the scape-goat. I forgave her, and without saying a word more to her I addressed myself to sleep.

"Mr. Blifkins," said my wife, shaking me, "you must not snore so—you will wake the baby."

"Just so—just so," said I, half asleep, thinking I was Solon Shingle.

"Mr. Blifkins," said my wife, "will you get up and hand me that warm gruel form the nurse lamp for baby?—the dear child! if it wasn't for its mother I don't know what he would do. How can you sleep so Mr. Blifkins?"

"I suspect, my dear, that it is because I am tired."

"O, it's very well for you men to talk of being tired," said my wife; "I don't know what you would say if you had to toil and drudge like a poor woman with a baby."

I tried to soothe her by telling her that she had no patience at all, and got up for the posset. Having aided in answering to the baby's requirments, I stepped into bed again with the hope of sleeping.

"Mr. Blifkins," said she, in a loud key. I said nothing.

"O, dear," said that estimable woman in great apparent anguish, "how can a man who has arrived at the honor of a live baby of his own, sleep, when he don't know that the poor creature will live till morning?"

It remained silent, and, after a while, deeming that Mrs. Blifkins had gone to sleep, I stretched my limbs for repose.—How long I slept, I don't know, but I was awakened by a furious jab on the forehead from some sharp instrument. I started up and Mrs Klifkins was sitting up in bed adjusting some portion of the baby's dress. She had, in a state of semi-somnolence, mistaken my head for the pillow, which she customarily used for a nocturnal pin-cushion. I protested against such treatment in somewhat round terms—pointing to several perforations in my forehead. She told me I should willingly bear such ills for the sake of the baby. I insisted upon it that I didn't think it my duty as a parent to the immortal, required the surrender of my forehead as a pin-cushion.

This was one of the many nights, passed in this way. The truth is, that baby was what every man's first baby is—an autocrat—absolute and unlimited.

Such was the story of Blifkins as he related it to us the other day. It is a little exagerated picture of almost every man's experience.—*Boston Evening Gazette.*

A MONSTROUS LONG BEARD.—The longest beard that is mentioned in history was that of the celebrated John Mayo, painter, to the Emperor Charles V. It is said of him that, though he was very tall, his beard was so long that he could tread upon it. He was very proud of it, and had it generally tied up with great care, and fastened with ribbons to a button hole. He used sometimes to untie it, by direction of the Emperor, who making him sit down to a table with him, with all the windows open, took great delight in seeing the wind blow his long beard in the face of his courtiers. The reign of Henry the IV, of France, was the golden age of beards; then it was that the modes of cutting them were so various. Beards were clipped round square or ending in a point, and sometimes shaped like a fan, or artichoke leaf.

ATTENTION GENTLEMEN.—Fanny Fern thus speaks of etiquette at the table.—We commend it to the careful consideration of the entire eating community.—Every word of it is true:

"When I see a man at the table use his knife in taking butter from the dish, I always set him down as a 'lumpkin.' I have frequently been at watering places where a few unsophisticated young men have been stopping, and when I have seen them take their own table knives to procure butter, in preference to the one supplied for the entire table, I always feel like saying right out loud, 'Young man where's your manners?' Just imagine a person eating blackberry jam or beets with his knife, putting them into his mouth with it, and then before the faces of the entire company using the same knife in the butter from which others must take their supply. Ugh! horrors; it makes me sick to think of it! Then, after he has taken his knife away, just see him leave a great red or black streak on the butter. It makes me shudder to think of it. Always use the butter knife—remember that cleanliness in eating is as good a criterion to judge of one's character as neatness in dress."

THE RAILROAD SWITCH.—Passing along the railways of city and country, it is a common thing to see the turnouts from the main track called "*switches.*" How regularly and gradually the massive car moves off in a different direction when the lever turns the path. It is thus with human destiny. All along the moral pathways of men lie the diverging lines from the straight one of duty. Every day we see the richly freighted car of existence yielding to the pressure of temptation gently laid upon the will. With scarcely perceptible deviation from the lines of right and purity, the young and lovely go from it on every hand to return no more.

Young man and maiden, beware of that "little sin," that shining folly, that simple delay to repent and believe; for you will soon see and feel that the hand of the arch fiend was on that lever which turned your course away from God and heaven and unless you hasten back you are lost forever.—*American Messenger.*

NEGLECTED DUTY.—No man has any right to manage his affairs in such a way that his sudden death would bring burdens and losses on other people. There may be rare cases where a man really cannot help entanglements, or where, from inexperience or lack of judgment, he has brought his affairs into such a state that the interest of others depend upon his life; but he should make all possible haste to extricate himself from such a position. Honor and honesty demand that he should so conduct his business that his death should cause no one to be wronged. And as to dying although all men every where believe that all other men will surely die, yet they unite in thinking that they themselves are exceptions to this rule; or at least they act as if they thought so; this is radically wrong. It is every man's duty in every transaction in life, to be influenced by the fact that at any day, or at any hour he may die.

GOSSIP.—Gossip is the bane of social life, always indicating a little mind, having affinity with petty concerns; often a malicious maid, delighting in traducing others; irreverence for truth, risking the violation of it for the pleasure of telling stories, which may be false, often are known to be so; a great lack of honor, sneaking disposition, saying behind the back of another what would not be said before his face presumptive want of power to talk on nobler subject—at least, lack of interest in them. Male gossips are worse than female. Women gossip chiefly about domestic life, love, marriages flirtations, entertainments—and a world of mischief they do these—of heart yearnings, and heart wringings, and heart breakings,—of broken ties and alienated affections. But men too. Oh! what keen, biting, withering gosipings they have—half untrue, wholly needless, full of envy, hatred and all uncharitableness.

KILLED BY A SHARK.—A letter from Aspinwall gives the following account of the death of a seaman belonging to the West India R. M. steamship Solent, at that port. A sailor going ashore on a hawser from the bow of the R. M. steam packet Solent was seized by a shark, which took off one of the sailor's legs at the first bite. The next attack the man lost his left arm near the shoulder; then the right arm at the shoulder; and last his head was taken clean off. The trunk, with one leg attached, floated, was recovered and buried by the ship's company.

A STRONG HINT.—Quilp is a great admirer of children, and says he likes the crying ones best! A matron, with a baby in her arms, smiled at his odd fancy, and asked him the reason of it.

'Why, you see, madam,' said Quilp, 'I have observed that in well-ordered families, as soon as a child cries they carry him out of the room.'

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1864.

The Great Uprising.

Since the opening of the rebellion, there has not been such an uprising of the masses as that which the country is now witnessing. Much has been said and written in reference to the great uprising in 1861, when men were enlisting for the three years service. That was, in fact, a spontaneous action of the people, to which history furnishes no parallel. While it differed somewhat from the present, in the way of inducements to enter the service, yet we believe it is excelled, in this State at least, by the crowds now rushing in to fill up the vacuums occasioned by death and disease in our noble armies.

This action leads to reflection, and we may be permitted to moralize on the events of the day.

We would ask, what was gained by the draft last season? Were the decimated ranks of our armies filled by it? True, the Government recieved a large amount of money, in the way of commutation fees; but did the money fight? Men, not money, will settle the difficulty. Much of the money thus received was required to pay Enrolling Officers, Provost Marshals and Provost Guards, and but little was left to offer as bounty. In the way of filling up the army, for which it was intended, it was a failure. It was no fault of the Government, however. Our people wanted a lesson, and they have now learned it, at considerable cost, by the prolongation of the war and consequent accumulation of debt. A draft, to its full extent, had never been made, and many clamored for it, arguing that it was the best and most equitable method of raising men and compelling all persons to bear an equal share of the burthen of the war. So far, so good. But what did it accomplish? Almost nothing in way of securing either men or means. On the other hand, it created ill-feelings, charges of corruption and partiality, and even ran into politics.

This is no time to experiment. What ever is done, should be done quickly. It has been seen that the draft was a failure, at least so far as crushing the rebellion is concerned. A draft will not secure men, under the present mild conscription law, and one more arbitrary would scarcely be received by the people. We do not regret, or charge upon the Government, the expenditure of money in paying Enrolling Officers, and Provost Marshals and their guards, since these bills were footed by the people, and the people wanted the draft, and the draft necessitated the expense; but we do regret the loss of time and the consequent increase of debt occasioned by keeping our armies in the field.

Had the bounties now being offered to veterans and new recruits been offered in May last, but few of the nine month men then in the field would have returned home; and had local bounties, such as are now being paid, been added thereto, the army would have numbered a million men on the first day of July last. With this number in the field at that time, we believe there would now be no rebellion in the land.

We do not fault the Government. The people were not prepared for such movements. They required schooling, even though it should be expensive. But we have learned the lesson, and are now prepared to act a different part. We see what is required, and we understand each other better. We are prepared to act in concert; and when all pull together the wagon must come out of the mud.

One attributes the present uprising to the large bounties now offered. This is certainly an inducement, but we incline to the opinion that many are now going into the service for the purpose of quickly and effectually crushing the rebellion. Let our armies be entirely filled up by the first of April and rebellion will be blotted out before the return of our Natal Day. We cannot come down to the conviction that all the men who are now entering the service are influenced alone by mercenary motives. We believe there are still a few moved by patriotism, who, seeing in the present uprising a fair prospect of crushing the monster, are taking their places in the ranks from choice and not for gain or from necessity.

The draft demonstrated that the people of this country cannot be driven; and the offer of a bounty has shown that they may be persuaded. A man who will now take from $400 to $500 and enlist, would work night and day for years to make up $300 to pay commutation in case he should be drafted.

☞ That editor must be ungrateful who can, month after month, receive a copy of *Godey's Lady's Book*, and never notice it, or fail to send the publisher a copy of his paper containing a notice should he give one. There is no more accommodating and punctual periodical publisher than Godey—no one who treats the editional fraternity more courteously. His Book is worth a notice weekly, yet he only asks one a month. The March number, now before us, is superb, abounding in that which will make the hearts of the ladies bound with joy. Beautiful steel engravings, page after page of fashion plates and patterns, and the usual amount of choice literary matter. Price $300 per annum. We will furnish the Tribune and a copy of the Book one year for $3,50.

Toombs.

General Robert Toombs has come to grief.—General Robert Toombs was formerly the Honorable Robert Toombs, United States Senator from Georgia. The Honorable Robert Toombs once expressed an intention of calling the roll of his slaves from the top of Bunker Hill Monument.—Preliminary to this monumental roll-call, Honorable Robert Toombs, in January, 1861, resigned his seat in the United States Senate and started for the South. In the following month Jefferson Davis made him his Secretary of State, but a few months later he had to quit that office to make room for R. M. T. Hunter. Then Toombs became a Brigadier-General, but we have never heard of his distinguishing himself as a warrior.

The other day Toombs ventured to attempt the exercise of one of the privileges of a Southern freeman and make a trip by railroad from Savannah. He was asked by an officer of the Richmond government to show a passport. He had no such document; said that he would not get one; that he was a citizen of Georgia, which State did not require her railroad passengers to show passports, and uttered other equally monstrous and treasonable things. Thereupon he was turned out of the cars, and General Beauregard, being informed of the circumstances, had him arrested, and General Toombs was consigned to the Tombs. An old lady, who witnessed the arrest, jeered at him in his misfortune. "Well, well, well," said the old lady, "they have got Bob Toombs. I heard him say he'd swallow the blood of all the Yankees that came South. Well, well, well, he can swallow all he sheds." The remarks of the old lady caused a burst of laughter, in the midst of which the train moved off.

General and the late Honorable Robert Toombs has thus been treated to a fine specimen of the liberty that is accorded to the people of the Southern States under the glorious rule of the power he helped to create. In an address to the Georgians dated December 23d, 1860, he said "Secession should be thundered from the ballot-box by the unanimous vote of Georgia. Such a vote will be your best guarantee for *liberty, security, tranquility and glory.*" Fine samples he is enjoying of liberty, security, tranquility and glory! Sent to jail for wishing to ride in a railroad car, and then jeered at by an old woman, whose ridicule is echoed by the crowd assembled to witness his discomfiture. What will be done with Toombs for his "treasonable" conduct in wishing to travel by railroad without the permission of Jefferson Davis? Will he receive the ordinary punishment for treason—hanging? There would probably be little grief, either North or South, if he met with such a fate. But, after all, it is a little ungenerous in Beauregard to put Toombs in jail before he is able to carry out the roll-call programme at Bunker Hill. It is unkind to have him enjoy Southern "liberty, security, tranquility and glory" in the society of thieves and jail-birds of all descriptions.

Story of the Union Officers.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.

The escaped Union officers reached here this morning, and leave for Washington this afternoon.

The account of their escape is full of thrilling interest, but, from prudential reasons, many of the particulars are withheld from publication at present. They were fifty-one days engaged in making a tunnel. Having managed to find access to the cellar of their prison, they commenced to work, relieving one another as opportunity afforded.—Their instruments were case-knives, pocket-knives, chisels and files. Twice they had to abandon their work and commence anew, on account of obstructions which they could not pass. They had hoped to avail themselves of a culvert, but found it impracticable. After getting through the wall, they disposed of their excavated soil by drawing it out in a spittoon, which they attached to a cord.

This would be filled by the party at work in the tunnel, and pulled out into the cellar by their companions, who disposed of it by spreading it in shallow layers over the floor, concealing it beneath the straw. The work was necessarily very slow. So close was the atmosphere in the tunnel that they could remain in it but a few moments at a time, and their candles would go out.

At one time they got so near the bed of the street, that a small hole about the size of a stove pipe broke through; but, fortunately, this was not observed by the guard, and was a great service, admitting air, and enabling them to prosecute their work more rapidly. The tunnel, when completed, was about 50 feet long, and opened into an old tobacco shed, beyond the line of guards.—as soon as they found the way clear, they emerged slowly in small squads of two and three, and sauntering off until they got clear of the guards, making their way towards the Williamsburg road by the shortest route. The darkness favored them, and the fact that all the Rebel soldiers whom they met were habited in the army coats of Uncle Sam, which they had stolen from the supplies sent to our prisoners by our Government, was a great help to them.

Although they were attired in our army coats, and many of them had their haversacks, they found the national uniform a better disguise than if they had been provided with genuine Rebel uniforms. In order to elude their pursuers, whom they knew would soon be on their track, they scattered as much as possible. Many were their hardships and sufferings, and frequent their narrow escapes from the Rebel cavalry, who next morning were bushwhacking in every direction for them. The joy which they experienced when they first caught sight of our troops, sent out to help and protect them from their pursuers, cannot be expressed.

LUDICROUS.—In Icetown, opposite St. Louis, which was built on the frozen, river, during the "cold spell," a barkeeper built a fire in his tent, and sat before it on a three legged stool warming his shins, when the fire thawed a hole in the ice, and the man fell in and has not yet re-appeard. His assistant, a verdant Irish boy, was asked where the proprietor was, and replied: "Faith; he's gon into the cellar."

☞ It is stated by a dispatch from Washington that we will have 75,000 negro troops under arms in the Southwest, to help open the spring campaign.

War Broken Out in Europe.

The latest news from Europe, is of great moment. The war between the Danes and the German Confederation on the old Schleswig-Holstein question, which has been so long impending, has at last broken out into actual hostilities. Blood has been shed, and preliminary conflicts have resulted in temporary advantages to the Danes.—An attack was to have been made along the whole Danish line on the fourth. This war becomes of such momentous importance because it cannot be easily circumscribed within its present locality, but will most probably involve other of the great European nations. The Rev. George Gilfillan, in one of his recent political lectures, said: "It is generally understood that the first shot, let it be fired where it may, will awaken all the guns on the continent, and then shall be seen the awful sight of a blazing Europe responding to the fires of a blazing America, like Vesuvius replying to Cotopaxi across the bay." Public opinion in England is as yet divided on this quarrel—some think that it is none of their business to interfere; while a very influential party believe that England ought to insure by active co-operation, if necessary, the integrity of Denmark. It is asserted that England has offered to guarantee all that Austria and Prussia have demanded of Denmark.

In relation to this war, Garmeny appears to be very much divided, the minor States being arrayed almost to the extent of hostilities against the two great powers which have taken the Schleswig matter out of German hands. But, it is probable, that like the United States when the war with Mexico commenced, it will become much more united when the honor and pride of the nation once become enlisted. So far Austria and Prussia are the chief parties involved, but the latter is not well sustained by its Parliament with which the government has long been warring, while the former is very badly prepared as to finances to carry on a long war. The Danish line of defense rests on the river Eider, which stretches sixty miles to the Northern Sea, into which it enters near Tonningen which town is strongly occupied by Danish troops. The Eider is navigable from Rendsburg, and in the thaw heavy gunboats may operate upon it. The Danish troops in Schleswig are now 32,000 men, and 6,300 horses. They are under General De Meza, the oldest Danish General, born 1792. His headquarters are at Flensburg.

Denmark has also quite a formidable navy, which has lately been materially strengthened.—Sweden is pledged to aid her with 35,000 troops. If England takes part in the war, the Germans will have a very severe struggle, the proportions and end of which no one can forsee. France is endeavoring to keep out of the *imbroglio*, but who ever heard of that excitable nation being quiet when any European fighting was going on. This war interests us chiefly from the significant fact that it effectually kills all the rebel hopes of European intervention in our affairs. The chief nations of Europe will be too busy in settling their own quarrels to risk a war with the United States by any impertinent interference. Thus are the rebel props knocked one by one from under them.

LOCAL EDITOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.—The Local of the Memphis Bulletin publishes the following annual report, which may be taken as a fair average of the experience of local editors generally:

REPORT.

Times asked to drink	11,398
Drank	11,392
Requested to retract	416
Didn't retract	416
Invited to parties, receptions, presentations, etc., by people fishing for puffs	3,333
Took the hint	33
Didn't take the hint	3,300
Threatened to be whipped	174
Been whipped	0
Whipped the other fellow	4
Didn't come to time	170
Been promised bottles of champagne, whisky, gin, bitters, rum, boxes of segars, if we would go after them	3,650½
Been after them	1
Good again	0
Been asked "What's the news?"	300,000
Told	14
Didn't know	200,000
Lied about it	99,619
Been to church	2
Changed politics	33
Expect to change still	33
Cash on hand	$00
Gave for charity	$5
Gave for terrier dog	$23
Sworn off bad habits	722
Shall swear off this year	723
Number of our bad habits.	0

☞ A correspondent writing from Morris Island to the *Christian Advocate & Journal*, says: "At night we can see the path of a shell through all its journey, lighted as it is by the burning fuse. When the range is two miles, the track of a shell from a mortar descripes very nearly half the arc of a circle. On leaving the mortar it moves on, on, climbing up and up into the heavens till it is nearly or quite a mile above the earth, and glides along for a moment, apparently in a horizontal line; but quickly you see the little fiery orb is on the home stretch, describing the other segment of the circle. A shell from a Parrot rifled gun, in going two and a half miles, deviates from a straight line not quite as much as a shell from a mortar. But in passing over this space considerable time is required. The reports travel much faster than the shot. A shell from a mortar will make a distance of two miles in about thirty seconds, and from a Parrot gun in about half that time. The flash of a gun at night, and the smoke by day, indicate the moment of the discharge, and fifteen or twenty seconds give an abundance of time to find shelter in a splinter proof, behind a trench, or something else. It is wise and soldierly to do so, but many pay no attention to those hissing, screaming, flying, in the day time, if shot from a gun, invisible devils, except to crack jokes at their expense; occasionally one pays his life for his foolhardiness."

TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday evening the dwelling of Mr. Gottschalk, in Perkiomen township, Montgomery county, was destroyed by fire, while he and his wife were absent at church. Three children were in the house when the conflagration occurred. When a neighbor arived the oldest one was standing down stairs and was rescured. The second was also gotten down stairs, but died almost immediately thereafter, but the youngest could not be rescued, and perished in the flames.

☞ The Richmond *Whig* very decidedly objects to the remark attributed to it, that "slavery has stabbed itself to death," and declares: So far from believing that slavery must die, we have long held the opinion that it is the moral and only humane relation which labor can sustain toward capital. When the war is over, we shall urge that every Yankee who ventures to put foot on Southern soil be made a slave for life, and wear an iron collar as a badge of inferiority to the African."

☞ At a dancing match at Chicago recently, a buxom Dutch girl danced nine hours constantly, when her partner acknowledged himself fairly beaten and very tired. The damsel then took six glasses of lager and quietly went to breakfast.

CAVALRY DISBANDED.—Rebel deserters state that Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry disbanded for want of forage. They are scattered about the country, living the best way they can until the spring campaign opens.

☞ The quota of New York under the last two calls is ninety-five thousand, and of Pennsylvania sixty-five thousand. Forty to forty-five thousand is expected to be drafted in each of these States.

An Exciting Narrative.

ESCAPE OF OUR MEN FROM RICHMOND—THEIR TRIBULATIONS, PERILS AND FINAL RETURN TO FREEDOM.

[*From the Washington Star.*]

A large number of our officers who escaped from Libby prison a few days ago arrived in this city last night, and are stopping at the National and Metropolitan Hotels, and from them we gather very interesting statements relative to their manner of escape.

Over two months ago the officers confined in Libby prison conceived the idea of effecting their own exchange, and after the matter had been seriously discussed by some seven or eight of them, they undertook to dig for a distance towards a sewer running into the basin. This they proposed to do by commencing at a point in the cellar, near the chimney. This cellar was immediately under the hospital, and was the receptacle for refuse straw, thrown from the beds when they were changed, and for other refuse matter. Above this hospital was a room for officers, and above that, yet another room. The chimney ran through all these rooms, and the prisoners who were in the secret improvised a rope and night after night let working parties down, who successfully prosecuted their excavating operations.

The dirt was hid under the straw and other refuse matter in the cellar, and it was trampled down so as not to present so great a bulk. When the working party had got to a considerable distance under ground it was found difficult to haul the dirt back by hand, and a spittoon which had been furnished the officers in one of the rooms was made to serve the purpose of a cart. A string was attached to it and it was run in the tunnel, and, as soon as filled, was drawn out and the dirt deposited under the straw, but after hard work and digging with finger nails, knives and chisels, a number of feet, the working party found themselves stopped by piles driven in the ground.—These were at least a foot in diameter. But they were not discouraged. Penknives, or any other articles that would cut were called for, and after chipping, chipping, chipping for a long time, the piles were severed, and the tunnelers commenced again, and in a few moments reached the sewer.

But here an unexpected obstacle met their further progress. The stench from the sewers and the flow of filthy water was so great that one of the party fainted, and was dragged out more dead than alive, and the project in that direction had to be abandoned. The failure was communicated to a few others beside those who had first thought of escape, and then a party of seventeen, after viewing the premises and surroundings, concluded to tunnel under Carey street. On the opposite side of this street from the prison was a sort of a damaged house or out-house, and the project was to dig under the street and emerge from under or near the house. There was a high fence around it, and the guard was outside of the fence. The prisoners then commenced to dig at the other side of the chimney, and after a few handsfull of dirt had been removed they found themselves stopped by a stone wall, which proved afterwards to be three feet thick. The party were by no means undaunted, and with penknives and pocket knives they commenced operations upon the stone and morter.

After nineteen days and nights' hard work they again struck the earth beyond the wall, and pushed their work forward. Here, too (after they had got some distance under ground,) the friendly spittoon was brought into requisition, and the dirt was hauled out in small quantities. After digging for some days the question arose whether they had not reached the point aimed at, and in order to, if possible, test the matter, Captain Gallagher, of the Second Ohio Regiment, pretended that he had a box in the carriage-house, over the way, and desired to search it out. This carriage-house, it is proper to state, was used as a receptacle for boxes and goods sent to prisoners from the North, and the recipients were often allowed to go, under guard, across the street to secure their property.—Capt. Gallaher was granted permission to go there, and as he walked across, under guard, he, as well as he could, paced off the distance, and concluded that the street was about fifty feet wide.

On the 6th or 7th of February the working party supposed they had gone a sufficient distance, and commenced to dig upwards. When near the surface they heard the Rebel guards talking above them, and discovered they were some two or three feet yet outside the fence.

The displacing of a stone made considerable noise, and one of the sentinels called to his comrade and asked him what the noise meant. The guards, after listening, a few minutes, concluded that nothing was wrong, and returned to their beats. This hole was stopped up by inserting into the crevice a pair of old pantaloons filled with straw, and bolstering the whole up with boards, which they secured from the floors, &c., of the prison. The tunnel was then continued only six or seven feet more, and when the working party supposed they were about ready to emerge to daylight, others in the prison were informed that there was a way opened now for escape. One hundred and nine of the prisoners decided to make the attempt to get away. Others refused, fearing the consequences if they were re-captured; and others yet (among whom were General Neal Dow) declined to make the attempt because, as they said, they did not desire to have their Government back down from its enunciated policy of exchange Colonel Rose, of New York, Colonel Kendrick, of Tennessee, Captain Jones, Lieutenant Bradford, and others, informed General Dow that they could not see how making their escape would affect the policy of exchange. Their principle was that it was their personal right to escape if they could, and their duty to their Government to make the attempt.

About 8½ o'clock on the evening of the 9th the prisoners started out, Colonel Rose, of New York, leading the van. Before starting, the prisoners had divided themselves into squads of two, three and four, and each squad was to take a different route, and after they were out were to push for the Union lines as fast as possible. It was the understanding that the working party was to have an hour's start of the other prisoners, and, consequently, the rope ladder in the cellar was drawn out. Before the expiration of the hour, however, the other prisoners became impatient, and were let down through the chimney successfully into the cellar.

Colonel W. P. Kendrick, of West Tennessee; Captain D. J. Jones, of the First Kentucky Cavalry, and Lieutenant R. Y. Bradford, of the Second West Tennessee, were detailed as a rear guard, or rather to go out last; and from a window Col. Kendrick and his companions could see the fugitives walk out of a gate at the other end of the inclosure of the carriage house, and fearlessly move off. The aparture was so narrow that but one man could get through at a time, and each squad carried with them provisions in a haversack. At midnight a false alarm was created, and the prisoners made a considerable noise in getting to their respective quarters. Providentally, however, the guard suspected nothing wrong, and in a few moments the exodus was again commenced. Col. Kendrick and his companions looked with some trepidation upon the movements of the fugitives, as some of them, exercising but little discretion, moved boldly out of the enclosure into the glare of the gas-light. Many of them were, however, in citizens' dress, and, as all the Rebel guards wear the United States uniform, but little suspicion could be excited, if the fugitives had been accosted by a guard.

Between one and two o'clock the lamps were extinguished in the streets, and then the exit was more safely accomplished. There were many officers who desired to leave who were so weak and feeble that they were dragged through the tunnel by main force and carried to places of safety, until such time as they would be able to move on their journey. At half-past two o'clock Captain Jones, Colonel Kendrick and Lieutenant Bradford passed out in the order in which they are named, and as Colonel Kendrick emerged from the hole he heard the guard within a few feet of him sing out, "Post No. 7, half-past two in the morning, and all's well." Col. Kendrick says he could hardly resist the temptation of saying, "not so well as you think, except for the Yanks."—Lieutenant Bradford was intrusted with the provisions for this squad, and in getting through he was obliged to leave his haversack behind him, as he could not get through with it upon him.

Once out, they proceeded up the street, keeping in the shade of the buildings and passed eastwardly through the city.

A description of the route pursued by this party, and of the tribulations through which they passed, will give some idea of the rough time they had of it. Colonel Kendrick had, before leaving the prison, mapped out his course, and concluded that the best route to take was the one towards Norfolk or Fortress Monroe, as there were fewer rebel pickets that direction.

While passing through the swamp near the Chickahominy, Colonel Kendrick sprained his ankle and fell. Fortunate, too, was that fall for him and his party, for while he was lying there one of them chanced to look up, and saw in a direct line with them a swamp bridge, and in the dim outline they could perceive that parties with muskets were passing over the bridge. They therefore moved some distance to the south, and after passing through more of the swamp, reached the Chickahominy about four miles below Bottom Bridge. Here now was a difficulty. The river was only twenty feet wide, but it was very deep, and the refugees were worn-out and fatigued.—Chancing, however, to look up, Lieut. Bradford saw that two trees had fallen on either side of the river, and that their branches were interlocked.—By crawling up one tree and down the other, the fugitives reached the east bank of the Chickahominy, and Col. Kendrick could not help remarking that he believed Providence was on their side, else they would not have met that natural bridge.

They subsequently learned, from a friendly negro, that had they crossed the bridge they had seen, they would assuredly have been recaptured, for Captain Turner, the keeper of Libby Prison, had been out and posted guards there, and in fact had alarmed the whole country, and got the people up as a vigilance committee to capture the escaped prisoners.

After crossing over this natural bridge they laid down on the ground and slept until sunrise on the morning of the 11th, when they continued on their way, keeping eastwardly as near as they could.—Up to this time they had nothing to eat, and were almost famished. About noon of the 11th they met several negroes, who gave them information as to the whereabouts of the rebel pickets, and furnished them with food.

Acting under the advice of these friendly negroes, they remained quietly in the woods until darkness had set in, when they were furnished with a comfortable supper by the negroes, and after dark proceeded on their way, the negroes (who everywhere showed their friendship to the fugitives) having first directed them how to avoid the rebel pickets. That night they passed a camp of rebels, and could plainly see the smoke and camp fire.—But their wearied feet gave out, and they were compelled to stop and rest, having only marched seven miles that day.

They started again at daylight on the 13th, and after moving awhile through the woods, they saw a negro woman working in a field, and called her to them, and from her received directions, and were told that the rebel pickets had been about there looking for the fugitives from Libby. Here they laid low again, and resumed their journey when darkness set in, and marched five miles, but halted until the morning of the 14th, when the journey was resumed.

At one point they met a negro in the field, and she told them that her mistress was a Secesh woman, and that she had a son in the Rebel army.—The party, however, were exceedingly hungry, and they determined to secure some food. This they did by boldly approaching the house and informing the mistress that they were fugitives from Norfolk, who had been driven out by Butler, and the secesh sympaties of the woman were at once aroused, and she gave them of her substance, and started them on their way with directions to avoid the Yankee soldiers, who occasionally scoured in that vicinity. This information was exceedingly valuable to the refugees, for by it they discovered the whereabouts of the Federal forces.

When about fifteen miles from Williamsburg, the party came upon the main road and found the tracks of a large body of cavalry. A piece of paper found by Captain Jones satisfied him that they were Union cavalry; but his companions were suspicious, and avoided the road and moved forward, and at the "Burnt Ordinary" (about ten miles from Williamsburg, awaited the return of the cavalry that had moved up the road, and from behind a fence corner where they were secreted the fugieves saw the flag of the Union, supported by a squadron of cavalry, which proved to be a detachment of Colonel Spear's Eleventh Pennsylvania Regment, sent out for the purpose of picking up escaped prisoners. Colonel Kendrick says his feelings at seeing the old flagare indescribable.

The party rode into Williamsburg with the cavalry, where they were quartered for the night, and where they found eleven others who had escaped safely. Colonel Spear and his command furnished the officers with clothing and other necessaries.

At all points along the rout the fugitives describe their reception by the negroes as most enthusiastic and there was no lack of white people who sympathized with them and helped them on their way.

From these officers we learn that there is a widespread Union feeling in Richmond. Jeff. Davis is held in detestation; but all who do not heartily indorse the Rebel Government are spotted and watched. There are at this time eighteen persons confined in Castle Thunder on charge of attempts to assassinate the Rebel President. These prisoners also confirm the report that an attempt was made to burn Jeff's mansion, and that one morning his servants found a coffin upon his porch.

In their escape the officers were aided by citizens of Richmond—not foreigners or the poor classess only, but by natives and persons of wealth. They know their friends there, but very properly withhold any mention of their names. Of those who got out of Libby there were a number of sick ones, who were cared for by Union people, and will eventually reach the Union lines through their aid.

The officers also report the fact that some time ago, through the aid of citizens, they obtained communication with the soldiers on Belle Island, and there was to be a concerted movement to escape. The soldiers had been furnished with arms, which they had secreted. The officers at Libby were to secure the guards there and act in concert with the Belle Island men; but just as the affair was ready to be carried into execution the project was exposed. Suspicion at the time rested upon a certain Union Lieutenant-Colonel, who was in favor with the Rebel authorities, had the freedom of the city, and moved about at will in the hospitals and elsewhere. He had been suspected for some time, and one day was accused of exposing the affair.

The indignation of the officers whose plans had thus been thwarted through the perfidy of (as they believed) one of their number, cannot be described. Some cried out, "hang him! hang him!" One ran to his blanket and, tearing it in strips, said he had a rope ready; and others were in favor of pitching the fellow out of the window and letting his brains bespatter the pavement below. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, and it was concluded that it was better to let the traitor live, and report him to the Government if opportunity ever offered. The Lieutenant-Clonel, we understand, will be reported to the War Office. His excuse is that he informed a Federal officer in hospital of the contemplated escape, and that a Rebel surgeon overheard the conversation.

These prisoners confirm in every particular the statement heretofore made of the treatment of Federal prisoners there. The rations of the officers were about the same as those of the Rebel privates; but our privates on Belle Island do not fare so well. As long as the boxes sent from friends at the North were delivered, they lived as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Those who had money were allowed to send out and get what they wanted, by paying three times more than Richmond prices, the profits going into the pockets of the officers of the prisons. In other respects the treatment was quite harsh.

When a prisoner entered the prison, any articles found upon him that were fancied by the Rebel officers or guards were taken possession of; they pretended the money and articles were deposited with the qnartermaster.

The sleeping accommodations were very poor, and the only place they had to exercise their limbs in was the dining-room. For a while the officers were not furnished with meat at all, and at one time they received flesh which was pronounced by those among the officers who knew something of butchering as being mule meat, as they knew of no cattle used for food which had bones like those found in the meat. The privates on Belle Island, it is unquestioned, have eaten dogs; in fact were obliged to do it in order to sustain life.

KUNKEL'S CELEBRATED

Bitter Wine of Iron.
Bitter Wine of Iron.
Bitter Wine of Iron.
Bitter Wine of Iron.

The Great Tonic
The Great Tonic
The Great Tonic
The Great Tonic

For Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

For Weak Stomachs & General Debility.
For Weak Stomachs & General Debility.
For Weak Stomachs & General Debility.
For Weak Stomachs & General Debility.

Reliable and Sure to do Good,
Reliable and Sure to do Good.
Reliable and Sure to do Good.
Reliable and Sure to do Good,

And Cannot do Harm.
And Cannot do Harm.
And Cannot do Harm.
And Cannot do Harm.

It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood.
It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood.
It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood.
It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood.

We only ask a Trial.
We only ask a Trial.
We only ask a Trial.
We only ask a Trial.

Of this Valuable Tonic.
Of this Valuable Tonic.
Of this Valuable Tonic.
Of this Valuable Tonic.

Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle.
Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle.
Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle.
Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle.

Manufactured solely by S. A. KUNKEL & BRO.
General Depot, 118 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
For Sale in Altoona, by A. Roush, and G. W. Kessler Druggists. feb10-1m

WITHOUT
BLOWING OF TRUMPETS
OR
Beating of Drums!

I WOULD SIMPLY ANNOUNCE that I have just received a stock of

NEW GOODS!

EMBRACING
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &C., &C.,
which I intend to sell

FOR CASH ONLY.

I have adopted the Cash System, as I consider it better for both seller and buyer.

☞ Those who have unsettled accounts are respectfully requested to COME AND SETTLE, as I wish to close up my books.

Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same.

Call and examine my stock.

Respectfully yours,
Jan. 13, '64.] J. B. HILEMAN.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13th, 1863.

Black,
Black for Silk,
Dark Blue,
Light Blue,
French Blue
Claret Brown,
Dark Brown,
Light Brown,
Snuff Brown,
Cherry,
Crimson,
Dark Drab,
Light Drab,
Fawn Drab,
Light Fawn drab,

Dark Green,
Light Green,
Magenta,
Maize,
Maroon,
Orange,
Pink,
Purple,
Royal Purple,
Salmon,
Scarlet,
Slate,
Solferino,
Violet,
Yellow,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞ A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. ☜

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
209 BROADWAY, BOSTON.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 18, 1863.—1y.

AVOID THE NEXT DRAFT!

THERE IS A PREVAILING EXCITEMENT among the people of Altoona and vicinity about THE SECOND DRAFT—not so much about the Draft as for making the *Three Hundred to pay exemption*. All patriotic! but choose rather to stay at home with their beloved ones, for their support, than to risk their lives in this bloody war. Now, to bring the matter to a close, we will inform the public that by buying their Goods at the GREEN STORE, Corner of Branch and Annie street, East Altoona, kept by GEIS & CO., they will

SAVE THE THREE HUNDRED

in a short time. They have just received a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, which they are selling for Cash at the lowest living prices.

A large assortment of LADIES' COATS AND CIRCULARS, ranging in price from $4.50 to $12.00.

The attention of the public is particularly drawn to the fact that they are selling Brown and White Muslin from 18 to 45 cents; Calicoes from 12½ to 25 cts.; Delaines from 18 to 35 cents per yard.

They have always on hand a large assortment of MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and, in fact, everything kept in a first-class Store.

Altoona Oct. 7, 1863.

EXCELLENT NEW STOCK
OF
WINTER CLOTHING!

Now that the season for donning heavy winter garments is at hand,

GODFREY WOLF

would inform the public that he is prepared to supply all who may call with a new suit of winter clothing, at prices as low as any house in the country.

All who give him one call are sure to call again, and become permanent customers.

I am now selling

Black Cloth Coats	$7.00 to $20.00
Pants	2.00 " 9.00
Vests	1.25 " 8.00

and everything else in proportion.

Feeling sure that I can render full satisfaction to all who may give me their patronage, I request an examination of my stock and prices. [Dec. 17 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN KOUGH, Dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of John Kough, late of Logan township, Blair county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay, duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN S. CALVERT.
Logan tp., Jan. 27, 1864—6t* *Administrator.*

Altoona Tribune.

TRIBUNE POWER-PRESS

CARD & JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

Having, within the past two years, made considerable addition to our establishment in the way of new fancy type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling Machine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Power Press, (a cut of which we give above) we are now prepared to execute anything in the line of printing or ruling in a style equal to any establishment in the State, and at prices equally low. We can execute, on short notice, all styles of

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Cards,
Circulars, Programmes,
MAMMOTH POSTERS, SALE BILLS,
BILL AND LETTER-HEADS
Pamphlets, Pay and Check Rolls,
BLANK BOOKS,
MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction if we have the opportunity.

Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and Annie streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—The following is the result of the election held in this place on Friday last, for Borough officers :—

	N. W.	E. W.	W. W.	Total.
Chief Burgess.				
B. F. Rose, U.	47	77	76	200
W. K. Leonard, D.	36	96	70	202
Justice of the Peace.				
John Shoemaker, U.	61	53	71	185
J. D. Spellman, D.	36	100	63	199
Jacob M. Cherry, I.	3		9	12
Constable.				
J. K. Ely, D.	76	121	92	289
S. Hileman, I.	16	33	44	93
Thos. Hermon, I.	8		2	10
Town Council.				
D. Laughman, U.	40	63	66	169
A. Kipple, U.	41	64	66	171
John McClellan, D.	40	108	77	225
Joshua Kelly, D.	38	106	78	222
School Directors.				
Chas. J. Mann, U.	51	67	67	185
Ambrose Ward, U.	51	69	66	186
J. L. Reifsnyder, D.	48	102	78	228
Henry Bell, D.	48	104	79	231
Assessor.				
J. B. Hileman, U.	47	63	65	185
J. A. Barr, D.	49	105	80	234
Auditor.				
D. Irons, U.	54	68	65	187
R. A. O. Kerr, D.	44	99	96	239
Judge of Elections, N. W.				
John Trout, U.	50			
R. P. Johnson, D.	44			
Judge of Elections, E. W.				
E. A. Beck, U		65		
A. C. Devlin, D.		93		
Judge of Elections, W. W.				
Jos. R. Smith, U.			63	
Jacob Hesser, D.			82	

There were but two candidates in each Ward for Inspector of elections, and, of conrse, both were elected, they are as follows : Peter Marks, U., and E. C. Collins, D., in North Ward ; B. F. Custer, U., and R. McEldowny, D., in East Ward ; Johnston Moore, U., and Joseph Boone, D., in West Ward.

Not more than half the vote of the Borough was polled, but little interest being manifested in the result.

We hope that the newly elected Auditor will be able to settle the Borough account for the past two years.

John Griffin, Esq., was re-elected Justice of the Peace in Logan township.

QUOTA OF BLAIR COUNTY.—The following are the quotas due from the different districts in Blair county, on the 1st day of February, under the call for 500,000 men. The list was made out by the Provost Marshall. All enlistments previous to February 1st have been credited and the following are the numbers due at that date. The quota of Altoona was 109, but on this there had been no credit given for those who paid commutation on the last draft. After deducting those who paid commutation and giving credit for four men enlisted between October 1st and Januray 31st, our quota was reduced to 90.

Allegheny,	55	Woodberry,	20
Hollidaysburg,	60	Huston,	20
Gaysport,	21	Blair,	23
Tyrone tp.,	13	Juniata,	14
Frankstown,	31	Altoona,	90
Snyder tp. & Tyrone,	47	Logan,	72
N. Woodberry,	29	Antis,	42
Martinsburg,	6	Greenfield,	20
Taylor,	24	Ereedom,	12
Catharine,	14		

Making a total of 603 men.

DAILY CONFERENCE RECORD.—Our arrangements are now complete for issuing a Daily Record of the proceedings of East Baltimore Annual Conference, which convenes in this place, on Wednesday next. We have secured the services of an excellent short-hand reporter, thus enabling us to give a full report of the proceedings after the style of Congressional and Legislative reports.—The first number of the Record will contain a full list of the members of the Conference, the dates when they entered the ministry, the appointments they have since filled, with dates of such appointments, &c., and the last number will contain the appointments for the coming year. We shall also give statistical and financial reports interesting to the public, but more particularly interesting to the members of the Church. Price for the session, if sent by mail, 30 cents and postage prepaid. If delivered at the office of publication 25 cents for the session.

THE CONFERENCE.—The Seventh Session of East Baltimore Annual Conference will open in the M. E. Church, in this place, on Wednesday next, March 2d. The examination of classes will take place on Tuesday, March 1st, consequently those belonging to the classes and the examining committees will arrive on Monday evening or Tuesday morning next. Persons who have consented to entertain ministers during the session, should be prepared to receive them by Monday evening next. The number each family has consented to entertain has been assigned to it. Although all the ministers in the Conference do not, usually, attend the sessions, it is, nevertheless, impossible for the Committee, having charge of the matter of procuring homes for them, to tell, at this time, who will and who will not be present.

RELIGIOUS.—At the meeting of the Presbytery of Redstone, held at Uniontown, Fayette county, on Wednesday, Feb. 17th, Rev. R. M. Wallace requested that the pastoral relation then existing between him and the congregation of Brownsville be dissolved. After hearing the parties on both sides, the Presbytery acceded to his request.

Rev. Wallace will preach in the Presbyterian church in this place, on Sabbath next, morning and evening, at the usual hours.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY.—On Sunday afternoon last, the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Missionary Society, of this place, held its second Anniversary meeting, and it was a happy time for the members of the Society. The entire school, numbering near three hundred scholars, was in attendance, together with a fair attendance of parents and friends of the scholars. The school is formed into a general society, and the different classes into auxiliary societies. Each class appoints a monthly treasurer, and on the third Sabbath of each month the collections of the auxiliary societies are handed to the general treasurer.—On the occasion referred to there was considerable rivalry between the auxiliary classes to excel each other in the amount of their collections for the month. The result was that some $35 were handed to the general treasurer, making the collections for the year, by the Sabbath School Society, $179. After the classes had reported, a very interesting letter from Rev. Henry Mansel, Missionary in India, was read. (This letter will be published in the *Conference Record.*)

NEW METHOD OF RAISING THE WIND.—Standing at a Railroad station, a few days since, while a passenger train, containing a number of recruits, was stopping to take wood and water, we observed a new method of "raising the wind," which was after this fashion. The recruits would reach out of the windows of the car and snatch a man's hat from his head, or those who had stepped out of the cars would snatch a hat and rush into the cars with it. They would then hold the hats out of the windows and offer them to the owners at 25 or 50 cents, according to the value of the article. In most cases, if not in all, they received the price demanded. On the payment of the sum there would be a regular cheer along the lines. While we admire the man who forsakes the comforts of home to battle for his country, we must confess that this action of the recruits gave us a rather bad opinion of their character.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE BOUNTY FUND.—A correct list of the subscribers to the Bounty Fund will be published next week, the committee not having time to prepare a revised list for this week's paper.

The subscribers to the fund, who have not already paid their subscriptions, should do so at once, either to the party soliciting subscriptions in their districts, or at the office of Esquire Humes, on Virginia street.

The committee having in charge the enlistment of men and paying bounty, have been hindered in their work by the failure of subscribers to pay up their subscriptions. The time left is so short that unless immediate payment be made the money will be useless. There is no excuse for delay in this matter. If men really intended to pay when they put down their names, they can pay as well to-day as to-morrow, and a day lost may prevent the filling up of the quota of the borough.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CAVALRY HORSES.—By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that a Quartermaster from the Cavalry Bureau, at Washington, will offer for sale, in this place, on the 11th of March next, a lot of 300 condemned cavalry horses. Here will be a chance for some of our farmers to get bargains. Many of these horses are condemned because they are run down by the hard usuage they have received, yet if they be turned out to pasture for a few months and receive proper care they will come out almost as sound as they were before they entered the service.

THE COMING CONFERENCE.—The Methodist Conference will convene here in a few days, and as you will have the clergy as your guests, and they are known to be judges of good living, do not let them leave Altoona disappointed. Call at FRITCHEY'S, who has constantly on hand a fresh supply of choice family groceries suitable for the occasion.

Tobacco and Cigars,	Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars,	Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars,	Tobacco and Cigars.
	Spectacles,
	Spectacles,
	Spectacles.
Perfumery and Notions,	Drugs and Medicines.
Perfumery and Notions,	Drugs and Medicines.
Perfumery and Notions,	Drugs and Medicines.

Together with a splendid stock of Trusses and Supporters and all goods found in a first class Drug Store. For sale cheap for cash at the Drug Store of

A. ROUSH,
Second door from the corner of Virginia and Annie Streets, Altoona.

FIRE! FIRE!!—Do not risk your property any longer to the mercy of the flames, but go to Ker and have him insure you against loss by fire.—He is agent for thirteen different companies among which are some of the best in the United States.

Altoona, July 21,—tf.

REBEL PERPLEXITIES.—The rebels are in such a fix, says the Chicago *Tribune*, that it requires several columns to set forth their dialemma, to say nothing of any mode of relief from it. Their case seems to stand thus :

1. If they increase their army they cannot feed it.
2. Unless they increase their army they are whipped.
3. Unless the press speaks out their liberties are gone.
4. If the press speaks out their government is gone.
5. Unless they draft the whole population they must surrender.
6. If they draft the whole population they must starve.
7. Unless they recover East Tennessee they can get no saltpetre.
8. If they undertake to recover East Tennessee they will get more saltpetre than they want.
9. Unless they free the negroes they have nothing to fight with.
10. If they free the negroes they have nothing left to fight for.
11. Ever since the rebellion began negroes have been falling.
12. Nevertheless, their greatest fear now is, least the negroes should rise.
13. Unless Jeff Davis repudiates his present debts he can't borrow from anybody.
14. If he repudiates nobody will lend to him.
15. If he impresses food he turns the land into desert.
16. Unless he impresses food he turns his men into deserters.
17. They can't succeed in the war unless they have got the means of building railroads.
18. They can't get the means of building railroads.
19. If they fight they lose the day.
20. Unless they fight they loose everything.

GRAND VICTORY!

THE CASH SYSTEM TRIUMPHANT!

Two years experience has convinced me that when goods are sold *for Cash*, they can be sold at a very small advance on first cost; therefore I have determined to make ANOTHER REDUCTION in my prices, to take effect

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 4th, 1863.

In taking this step, I have been actuated solely by a desire to benefit the laboring classes. While there has been but a small advance in wages, the necessaries of life have advanced enormously, and the prospects are that they will still go higher.

Believing that the additional amount of goods which I can sell, at the reduced prices, will justify me in my undertaking, I respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following figures.—Almost every person is aware of the prices at which the goods specified are now selling, hence they will readily note the reduction, and can easily figure up the saving to them in the course of a year. My prices have heretofore been as low, if not lower, than those of any other merchant in the country, but I now make the following reductions in

DRY GOODS.

Calicoes,	2 cents per yard.
Delaines,	2½ " " "
Alpacas,	5 " " "
Mohair,	8 " " "
Reps,	8 " " "
Merinos,	20 " " "
Irish Poplins,	5 to 8 " " "
Lustres,	5 " " "
Cashmeres,	5 to 15 " " "
Shawls,	50 cents to $1.50 each.
Flannels,	5 to 10 cents per yard.
Kentucky Jeans,	5 " " "
Tweeds,	5 to 10 " " "
Cottonades,	5 cents per yard.
Sattinetts,	5 to 15 " " "
Cassimeres,	15 to 25 " " "
Plaid Flannel,	8 " " "
Shirting,	5 to 8 " " "
Linseys,	5 to 8 " " "
Canton Flannel,	2 to 5 " " "
Linen Table-Cloths,	10 to 12 " " "
Cotton,	5 to 10 " " "
Ladies' Cloaking Cloth,	12 to 25 " " "
Shirting Check,	2 to 3 " " "
Ticking,	5 to 8 " " "
Muslin,	2 to 5 " " "
Gloves, Hosiery, Opera Hoods, &c.,	reduced accordingly

GROCERIES.

Syrups,	10 cents per gallon.
Sugar,	1 " " pound.
Coffee,	2 " " "
Tea,	10 to 15 " " "
Pepper,	10 " " "
Ginger,	10 cents per pound.
Starch,	2 " " "
Ess. Coffee,	1 " " box.
Candles,	1 " " pound.
Soap,	1 to 5 " " "

QUEENSWARE.

White Stone Tea Sets,	50 cents per set.
" " " Plates,	10 " " "
" " Dinner "	12 " " "
White Stone Soup Plates,	12 cents per set.
China Tea Sets,	$1.00 to $2.00 per set.

CARPET & OIL-CLOTH.

Rag Carpet,	6 cents per yard.
List,	6 " " "
All Wool Carpet,	10 cents per yard.
Floor Oil-Cloth,	5 " " "

SHOES.

Ladies' Custom-Made Sewed Shoes,	12 cts. per pair.
" " Pegged "	10 to 15 " "
Misses' Shoes,	10 to 12 cents "
Children's Shoes,	5 to 10 " "

I wish all to understand that these prices are for CASH ONLY—that they are made to accommodate persons of small means, to whom it is an object to purchase where the can save a few cents on each article—and that they will be adhered to strictly for the present, and so long, in the future, as my sales will justify. After making the reduction I must doubly my sales in order to make as much money as I did at the old prices. The public can at once discover that it is to their advantage to extend me their patronage, thereby enabling me to make still further reductions for their benefit.

R. A. O. KERR.
Main Street, Altoona, Pa.

Dec. 2, 1863.—tf.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS is one of the greatest strengthening preparations extant. It is especially adapted to those who are afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or any other disease arising from a disordered condition of the digestive organs. For the Fever and Ague there is perhaps no medicine in the world equal to it, as it enters, purifies the blood, which is so important to bring about a healthy action in diseases of this nature. The Bitters are now among the most popular, and at the same time, valuable specifics in the medical world. In recommending it to the public, we are fully conscious of doing them a great service, knowing, as we do, their many excellent qualities, and sure and speedy action in all cases where the disease is caused by irregularity of the digestive organs. A trial will suffice for the most skeptical.

☞ *See Advertisement.* ☜

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

Died of Croup—what a pretty and interesting child I saw last week! But now, alas! it is no more. Such was the conversation of two men riding down in the cars. Died of croup! how strange! when Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment is a certain cure, if taken in time.—Now, Mothers, we appeal to you. It is not for the paltry gain and profit we make, but for the sake of your infant child that now lies playing at your feet. Croup is a dangerous disease; but use Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment in time, and it is robbed of its terrors. Always keep it in the house: you may not want it to-night, or to-morrow, no telling when—but armed with this Liniment you are prepared, let it come when it will. Price only 25 cents a bottle. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

RAIL ROAD AND MAIL SCHEDULE.

TRAINS ARRIVE AND DEPART

Baltimore Express	West	arrives	7.40 A. M.,	leaves	8.05 A. M.
Philadel'a "	"	"	8.30 "	"	8.40 "
Fast Line	"	"	8.55 P. M.	"	9.10 P. M.
Mail Train	"	"	7.40 "	"	7.55 "
Express Train	East	"	9.20 P. M.,	leaves	9.40 P. M
Fast Line	"	"	1.15 A. M.,	"	1.20 A. M
Mail Train	"	"	7.40 "	"	8.00 "
Through Accom.	"	"	11.25 "	"	11.40 "

Trains on Hollidaysburg Branch run to connect with Express Trains West, Mail Train East and West and Thro' Accommodation Train East.

Trains on Tyrone & Clearfield Branch and Bald Eagle Valley R. R. run to connect with Express Train West and Mail Train East and West.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Eastern Through,	7.40 A. M.
Eastern Way,	7.00 P. M.
Western Way,	10.15 A. M
Western Through,	7.40 A. M.
Hollidaysburg,	7.30 A. M. & 7.00 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.

Western Way,	7.20 A. M.
Eastern Way,	7.20 "
Western Through,	7.15 P. M.
Eastern Through,	7.15 "
Hollidaysburg,	7.30 A. M. & 6.45 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week from 6.45 A. M. until 7.30 P. M. On Sundays from 7.30 until 8.30 A. M.

G. W. PATTON, P. M.

Altoona, April 20, 1863.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. Thos. F. Hallowell, Lieutenant CHARLES COPELIN, of Clearfield county, to Miss SALLIE R. VALENTINE, of Blair county.

TWENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

THIS favorite Regiment is rapidly filling up. ABLE BODIED young men desiring to enlist in it will apply to the recruiting office, Tyrone, Pa., or to me in person at the States Union Hotel, Harrisburg.

M. H. JOLLY,
Capt. 22d Pa. Cavalry, U. S. Recruiting Officer.

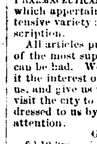
Feb. 27, 1864.—1t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Blair County, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel McGlathery, late of Logan township, dec'd., will expose to sale, by Public Outcry, on the premises,

THURSDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1864.

The following described property, to wit: A Tract of Land, situate in Logan township, Blair county, bounded on the North by lands of Peter Miller, on the East by lands of Abraham Beals, on the South by lands of Elias Baker, and on the West by lands of Christopher Hemler, containing about 100 ACRES, and having thereon erected a Two-Story Log House and Log Stable. A spring of excellent water at the door.



Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by the judgement bond of the purchaser.

ANDREW BIDDLE,
Feb. 2, 1864—ts *Administrator.*

AUCTION SALE OF Condemned Horses

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU.
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1864.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder.

AT ALTOONA, PA.,

300 HORSES,

On Friday, March 11th, 1864.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry Service of the United States Army. For Road and Farm purposes, many good bargains may be had.

HORSES WILL BE SOLD SINGLY.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and continue daily till all are sold. Terms Cash, in United States Treasury Notes, only.

JAMES A. ERKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

Feb. 27, 1864.—ts.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, February 10, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that The First National Bank of Altoona, in the County of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

NOW, THEREFORE, I Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Altoona, County of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and seal of office, this Tenth day of February, 1864.

SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

Feb. 17, 1864.

GEO. W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO'S,

WHOLESALE DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.

NO. 737 MARKET STREET, PHILA'D.

THE Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL preparations and every other article which appertains to the business, embracing the most extensive variety: also PAINTS, OILS and GLASS of every description.

All articles purchased from us can be relied on as being of the most superior quality and at as low prices as they can be had. We can offer such inducements as will make it the interest of purchasers to lay in their supplies from us, and give us their future patronage, and invite all, who visit the city to call at our establishment. All orders addressed to us by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. W CARPENTER, HENZY & CO.
feb10-3m 737 Market Street, Philadelphia.

MORE COMPETITION!
A NEW DRY GOODS STORE
ON VIRGINIA STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the public that she has added to her stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,
A FULL LINE OF
DRY GOODS,

Consisting of PRINTS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, REPS GINGHAMS, MUSLINS, ETC.

BLEACHED MUSLINS from	25 to 45 cents per yard
YELLOW "	24 to 25 " " "
CALICO "	16 to 25 " " "
DELAINES "	30 to 35 " " "

And all other articles in proportion.

I have also a full assortment of GLOVES, HOSIERY, COLLARS, and NOTIONS generally.

My stock of Millinery Goods embraces everything in that line usually kept in the country.

I have marked my goods down to the lowest figure FOR CASH. Believing that my goods and prices will prove satisfactory, I invite a call from the public.

REBECCA McCLELLAND.

Dec. 23d, 1863—1y.

FOR SALE, or Exchange for lots in Altoona, a valuable tract of TIMBER AND FARM LAND, in Cambria county, containing 550 ACRES, more or less, good Saw and Lath Mill, and two sets good buildings. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of

JACOB MAST,
Corner of Carolina and Main streets, Altoona.

Feb. 17, 1864—7t*

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading as the firm of John Lowther & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books, accounts, &c., of the late firm are left in the hands of James Lowther, who alone is authorized to collect the accounts and settle up all the business of the late firm.

JOHN LOWTHER
Feb. 6, 1864.—3t. JACOB HESSER.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following resolution was adopted at a late meeting of the Board of Managers of the Altoona Hall and Market Company :—

Resolved, That the second instalment of 10 per cent. on the stock subscribed for, be made payable on the 20th day of the present month, (May) and that the balance of the subscription be made payable in monthly instalments of 10 per cent each, on the 15th day of each succeeding month, until the whole amount is paid in.

Persons wishing to take stock in the company can still be accommodated, there being a few shares yet unsold.

Altoona, May 19th.—tf. B F. ROSE, *Treasurer.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of WILLIAM LOUDON, Dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of William Loudon, late of Logan township, Blair county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay, duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES LOUDON,
JOHN LOUDON.
Logan tp., Jan. 27, 1864—6t* *Administrators.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Aministration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Samuel McGlathery, late of Logan township, Blair County, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

ANDREW BIDDLE,
Altoona, Jan. 20, 1864—6t. *Administrator.*

FOR SALE.—A two-story Frame House and Lot of ground with stable thereon. For further information inquire at the Banking House of Wm M. Lloyd & Co.

S. E. HENRY.
Feb. 10, 1864—tf

MACKEREL.—NOS. 1, 2, AND 3, in all sized packages, new, and each package warranted, just received and for sale low by

FRITCHEY.

PILES OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING CURED.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Below will be found a certificate from one of the most respectable citizens of Wiltins township in regard to Dr. Keyser's Lindsey's Blood Searcher. The Doctor's certificates are within reach, and no one need be deceived in regard to his preparations.

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER :—I became afflicted with the Piles about twenty years ago, and every year they were growing worse, so as to trouble me very much, so much so at times as to unfit me for work. Sometimes I was so bad that I could not do anything on account of them, they came out on me as large as a hickory nut. I had tried a great deal of medicine for them. I used to buy and take whatever I could hear of or read of in circulars and pamphlets that fell in my way, but I could not get cured, sometimes they would do me some good for a little while, but afterwards they would return again as bad as ever. I also applied to two Doctors who visited me at my house and gave me some medicine but it would not do, I could not get well.—Over a year ago I got an advertisement of *your* Lindsey's Blood Searcher, made by yourself—when you sold it to me you told me one bottle would not cure me, and that my whole system would have to be renewed by the medicine before I got well. I bought one bottle and took it home with me and used it according to your directions. I then called to see you again, when you said I could not expect much benefit from one bottle. I bought it on, one bottle at a time, until I had used five bottles. After this quantity had been used, I was entirely well of the Piles, which had tortured me for twenty years. In other respects my health is improved and I am as well as could be expected for one of my age, being sixty years past. I have been well now for six months, and there is no appearance of a return of the disease. I can do any kind of farming work now without the Piles coming down and hurting me. I can pitch hay, chop wood, lift, or do any kind of work which before used to hurt me. When I found out your Blood-Searcher I kept on taking it until I got entirely well. I consider it my duty to make my case known to the country for the benefit of others who may be suffering as I was, and do not know the value of your medicine.—You may publish this if you like—I live in *Wiltins Township*, and will be pleased to satisfy any one of the truth of this certificate if they wish to call on me.

ELLIOTT DAVIS.

December 24th, 1863.

☞ *Look out for the name of DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER on the cover of the bottle and pasted over the cork; also for his stamp on the United States stamp on the top of the bottle to prevent being imposed upon by a spurious article which is in the market.*

DR. KEYSER'S Lindsey's Improved Blood SEARCHER.

A sure cure for Cancer and Cancerous Formations.

A sure cure for Scrofula wherever located.

A sure cure for all Skin Diseases.

A sure cure for Chronic Erysipelas.

A sure cure for Boils and Pimples on the Face.

It has cured all the above diseases.

It has cured Blind and Sore Eyes.

It has cured Tetters of years' duration.

It has cured Ulcerated Sore Legs.

It has cured old and stubborn Ulcers.

It has cured Chronic Rheumatism that has lasted years

It has cured the worst forms of Dyspepsia.

It is the best Tonic and Blood Purifier known.

It will remove Mercury or Quinine out of the Blood and clear it from the system.

It will cure all Diseases of Debility.

It will cure Fever and Ague.

It will cure cases of Palsy and Dropsy.

It has cured Epilepsy or Falling Sickness.

It has cured Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance.

It will cure Piles and Kidney Diseases.

It will cure Chronic Diarrhœa

It will cure Neuralgia and Nervous Weakness.

If any one wants to know how one medicine will cure so many diseases, we answer—that it does so, by thoroughly restoring the blood and all the secretions which are made from the blood, to a healthy state. No one can take this Blood Searcher and have bad blood, for it will assurely cast out from the blood all bad and vitiated matter as water will put out fire.

Prepared by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser. Look for the name over the cork and take no other.

Sold only by A. Roush, Altoona, Pa. feb10-6m

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Speed Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcereous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms :—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance,	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotency, Futuity, Epileptic Fits;

In one of which the Patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases,"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System,

which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.*

A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus Leuchorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

SECRET DISEASES

In all their Stages, At little Expense
Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience.
And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent decline and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and wornout Matter.*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *Diseases for which it is Recommended.*

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

CURES GUARANTEED! ADVICE GRATIS!!

Address letters for information to:

H. B. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
104 South Tenth-st., bel. Chestnut, Phila
HELMBOLD'S *Medical Depot,*
HELMBOLD'S *Drug and Chemical Warehouse,*
594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who endeavor to dispose of *their own* and "*other*" *articles on the reputation attained by* Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Extract Buchu.
" Sarsaparilla.
" Improved Rose Wash.

SOLD BY

ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the Advertisement and send for it.

AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE!

More New Goods!

GREAT AND POSITIVE

REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

MURPHY & M'PIKE HAVE JUST added to their stock of Merchandise a large and well selected stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Forming upon their old stock, one of the finest and best varieties ever offered for sale in Altoona, consisting of all shades, qualities and textures of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as French Merinoes Alpacas, Barathea Cloths, Coburgs, (watered and plain,) Wool Delaines and Plaids, Reps, Cashmeres, Mousel Delaines, Calicos, and an infinite variety of other Dress Goods. Our stock of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS

is the handsomest and most varied we have yet had in store, and is well worthy the examination of the fair sex. We have a most plentiful assortment of

BROCHE AND DOUBLE WOOL SHAWLS, Cloaks, Circulars, Cloaking Cloths, Furs, Muffs, Opera Caps, Scontags, Nubias, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, and in fact everything necessary to the permanent and comfortable outfit of the LADIES. The GENTLEMEN, too, will find many needful articles comprised in our stock, which they will do well to take a peep at. In the way of *STAPLE GOODS*, we are well supplied with Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Plain and Twilled Flannels, all colors, Dress, Miners' and Fancy Flannels, Canton Flannels, Muslins, Tickings, Drillings, Denims, Ginghams, Carpets, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. In fact, what we haven't in this line is not worth keeping.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

has just been recruited with a large and fresh stock of Groceries and Provisions, such as Wheat and Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, Sugars Coffee, Teas, Tobacco, etc., etc., to which we invite the attention of housekeepers.

☞ Such is a partial description of our stock, but what is of more importance to purchasers, let it be borne in mind that we have

REDUCED THE PRICE,

more or less, upon everything in our store, and are determined not to be undersold by any other establishment.—All we ask is an examination of our goods and prices, and we have no doubt of meeting the wants and suiting the tastes of every person.

☞ Remember the place—the Old Store, corner of Virginia and Caroline streets.

Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit all future ones. MURPHY & M'PIKE.

Altoona, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE Early Physical Degeneracy of

AMERICAN PEOPLE.

JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. A. STONE

Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute.

A Treatise on the Causes of Early Physical decline of American People: the cause of Nervous Debility, Consumption and Marasmus.

This work is one of high moral tone, written in chaste, yet thrilling language, and appeals directly to the moral consciousness of ALL PARENTS and Guardians especially, detailing scientific and reliable aids and treatment for cure.

It will be sent by mail on the receipt of two (3 cent) Stamps.

☞ Parents and Guardians! Fail not to send and obtain this book.

☞ Young men! Fail not to send and get this book.

☞ Ladies! You too should at once secure a copy of this book.

A Word of Solemn Conscientious Advice to those who will reflect.

A class of maladies prevail to a fearful extent in the community, dooming at least 100,000 youth of both sexes annually to an early grave. Those diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestation, or symptoms are Nervous Debility, Relaxation and Exhaustion: Marasmus or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body; shortness of breathing or hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs; great palpitation of the Heart; Asthma, Bronchitis and sore Throat; shaking of the Hands and limbs; aversion to society and to business, or study; dimness of eye sight, loss of Memory, dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia, Pain in various parts of the body; Pains in the back or limbs, Lumbago, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, irregularity of the bowels, deranged secretion of the Kidneys and other glands of the body, as Leucorrhœa or Fleur Albus, &c. Likewise Epilepsy, Hysteria and Nervous Spasms.

Now in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred, all of the above named disorders, and a host of others not named, as Consumption of the Lungs and that most insidious and wily form of consumption of the Spinal Nerves, known as Tabes Dorsales, and Tabes mesenterica, have their seat and origin in diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hence the want of success on the part of old school practice in treating symptoms only.

Dr. Andrew Stone, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institution, is now engaged in treating this class of modern maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by the Institution is new; it is based upon scientific principles, with new discovered remedies without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured at their homes, in any part of the country, from accurate descriptions of their case, by letter; and have the medicines sent by Mail or Express. Printed interrogatories will be forwarded on application.

☞ Consumption, Catarrh and diseases of the throat cured as well at the Home of the Patients as at the Institution, by sending the Cold Medicated INHALING BALSAMIC VAPORS, with inhaler and ample directions for their use, and direct correspondence.

☞ Patients applying for interrogatives or advice, must enclose return stamps, to meet attention.

☞ The attending Physician will be found at the Institution for consultation, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., each day. Sunday in the forenoon.

Address DR. ANDREW STONE.

Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute, and Physician for Diseases of the Heart, Throat and Lungs, 20 Fifth Street, Troy, N. Y.

Altoona, Dec. 30th, 1862.–1y.

THE UNION FOREVER!

GOOD NEWS!

GODFREY WOLF would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has opened a

CLOTHING STORE,

On Corner of Main and Caroline Streets,

where he will keep on hand a large stock of ready-made clothing, consisting of DRESS COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, OVERALLS, KNIT JACKETS, &c., at Philadelphia prices.

HATS & CAPS!

I have a large and varied stock of hats and caps which it will be to the advantage of all to examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, a fine stock of Gents' Furnishing goods, such as shirts, collars, neck-ties, handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Determined to sell, I have marked my goods at the very lowest figures, and feel confident that all will be satisfied with the price and quality of my stock.

Altoona, May 12, 1863.

CONFECTIONERY

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in the best style during the season.

FRESH BAKED

BREAD, CAKES, & PIES,

always on hand, at reasonable rates.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., for pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.

Altoona, April 28, 1863–tf.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. [Jan. 20 '64–1y.

J. G. ADLUM,

Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman. October 1, 1857.

IF YOU WANT GOOD COFFEE, pure Teas, the best of Chocolate, Syrups and Sugars, go to FRITCHEY'S.

SUPERIOR CREAM CHEESE AT FRITCHEY'S.

---

4 BARRELS PURE WHITE LARD just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

FRITCHEY'S NEW STORE, corner of Caroline and Virginia Sts.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

HARDWARE.

The subscriber having taken entire charge of the Hard ware and Stove and Tin Shop recently under the charge of Fries & Winters, on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, and having added largely to his stock is now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine his stock.

He has also added Oils, Paints, Carbon Oil, etc., to his stock, and will dispose of all these articles at a small advance on first cost.

He will also continue the

STOVE BUSINESS,

and will keep on hand an assortment from which any person will be able to select an article to please their fancy.

In the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRONWARE,

CEDAR and WILLOW-WARE,

he will always have a large supply, and will make to order anything that may be called for.

Job work in this line promptly attended to.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

put up on short notice in the best style.

April 21, 1863.–tf. SAMUEL I. FRIES.

BUT ONE PRICE.

AND THAT

A CASH PRICE

FOR ALL OUR GOODS!

AS STATED AT THE OPENING of the

Union Store,

the object of the company is not to undersell other storekeepers in a few articles and make it up on others, but simply to sell every article at a certain percentage above cost, let that percentage bring the price above or below that of other stores. By selling

FOR CASH ONLY,

we are enabled to place our percentage at the very lowest figure, because we have no loss to make up.

We shall at all times keep the best quality of all articles offered for sale. Our present stock consists a of choice selection of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, SPICES

and everything in the grocery line.

The best brands of Flour from the Phœnix, Mount Union and other Mills.

SUGARS!

Pulverized 18 cts., White 17 cts., Yellow and Brown very fine.

Imperial and Black Teas from 85 cts., to 1,50 per lb.

COFFEE.

Williamsport Rio, Franklin Mills Rio, Nonpareil Rio Excelsior, Dandelion, Essence, Browned Rye.

Spices of all kinds, Chocolate and Cocoa.

Syracuse, Ground Alum and Dairy Salt.

Navy & spun, Flounder, Congress, Natural leaf and Solace Chewing Tobacco, also a good selection of Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars.

Franklin and Lovering's Sugar House and other Syrups, Bunch Raisons 30 cts. Seedless Raisons 25 cts., per lb. Corn Starch.

Carbon Oil 65 cts. per gallon. Candles.

SOAPS

Rosin, German, French Castile, American Castile. Sawyer's and other Toilet Soaps.

CRACKERS.

Cream, Wine, Sugar, Butter, Soda and Water Crackers, Farina Biscuit.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Brooms, Hand, Dust, Scrub and Shoe Brushes.

We would call special attention to our Boots and Shoes as our stock is fresh and selected with great care as to quality.

MANAGERS.

Dec. 23, 1863.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.,

exactly suited to this locality and intended for the

AUTUMN AND WINTER TRADE.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

HARDWARE!

HARDWARE

CHARLES J. MANN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DOOR MATS,

UPHOLSTERING GOODS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

MOULDERS' TOOLS,
BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS.
WINDOW GLASS,

PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."

Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTfully informs the public that he will continue to keep a

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

in the room recently occupied by Roberts and Retherford. The business heretofore carried on by them will, in the future, be in the name of JOHN H. ROBERTS.

He will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c., &c., &c.

which he will offer at fair prices and warrant to be of the best material and manufacture. Particular attention will be given to

CUSTOM WORK,

in which he warrants to give entire satisfaction, as he buys the best stock and employs none but the best workmen.

Remember the old stand, on Virginia Street, one door East of Kessler's Drug Store.

Oct. 10 1862–tf. JOHN H. ROBERTS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—A large and varied stock of FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, just received, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at MURPHY & McPIKE'S Store, Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.

Altoona, June 26, 1862.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

O, YES! O, YES!!

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBages, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 28, 1863.

EXCELSIOR

Hat & Cap Store.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EXCELSIOR" HAT and CAP Store, would inform his customers, and the Public generally, that he has just returned from the city with the largest and most varied stock of goods in his line ever brought to Altoona, all of which he has now on exhibition and sale at his new store room on Virginia street, next door to Jaggard's store. His stock embraces all the latest styles of

FALL AND WINTER

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

I have also on hand an entirely new stock of

Ladies' and Childrens' Hats and Flats,

and a beautiful stock of

LADIES' FURS,

which I am confident cannot be surpassed in the country, all of which I will sell at the most reasonable prices. Remember the Hall of Fashion when you want anything in the line of head covering, and call on

Oct. 7, '63–tf JESSE SMITH.

DURYEA'S MAIZENA

RECEIVED TWO "PRIZE MEDALS."

(From Juries 3 and 4) at the

International Exhibition, London, 1862,

BEING THE

SOLE AWARDS

gained by anything of the kind.

It also received the Superlative Report of EXCEEDING EXCELLENT FOR FOOD.

MAIZENA

at the great International Exhibition at

HAMBURG, JULY, 1863,

received the

HIGHEST MEDAL

For its Great Delicacy as an Article of Food.

Used for Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., without Isinglass, with few or no eggs. It is also excellent for thickening sweet sauces, gravies for fish and meat, soups, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare with it—A little boiled in milk makes a rich cream for coffee, chocolate, tea, &c. A most delicious article of food for children and invalids. It is vastly superior to Arrow Root and much more economical

Put up in one pound packages, with full directions, and sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

WILLIAM DURYEA, General Agent.

Sept. 9, 1863—6m. 166 Fulton Street, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff & Tobacco

MANUFACTURER,

16 & 18, CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham St., New York.)

would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz.:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Fine Rappee, Coarse Rappee, Pure Virginia, Nachitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot, Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the great reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.—Long, No. 1, No. 2, Nos. 1 and 2 mixed, Granulated, S. Jago, Spanish, Canaster, Turkish.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain, Cavendish, or Sweet, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Tin Foil Cavendish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. April 14, 63.–1y.]

WM. S. BITTNER

Dental Surgeon.

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Dr. B. would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he is prepared to insert

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

from a single tooth to a full set, in the most superior style,

ON GOLD, SILVER, OR VULCANITE BASE.

It would be to the advantage of all persons desiring artificial teeth, to call at his office before going elsewhere, if they wish cheapness, beauty or durability.

Dr. Bittner will visit Hollidaysburg and vicinity when his services are desired. [Feb. 17, 1863–tf.

ANDREW ECKEL,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c.,

Annie street, Altoona, Pa., and McKeage's Old Stand, Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in his line constantly on hand at the lowest cash prices. [Feb. 7, 1863

CREAM CRACKERS! A fresh supply of those delicious crackers just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, FROM the Cove, always on hand and for sale as low as the lowest by FRITCHEY.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by Oct 15-tf J. B. HILEMAN

JUST RECEIVED—A Lot of Prime CIGARS—at Jan. 13, '64.] REIGART'S Drug Store.

FRITCHEY IS REALLY SELLING the best Brown Sugar in Altoona at 12¼ cents.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair & Huntingdon Counties.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITto be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861–tf.

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 1. Large Family Wringer		$10.00
No. 2. Medium "	"	7.00
No. 2½ "	"	6.00
No. 3. Small "	"	5.50
No. 8 Large Hotel "	"	14.50
No. 18. Medium Laundry	to run steam or hand.	18.00
No. 22. Large "	"	30.00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted. *No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine must more than PAYS FOR ITSELF EVERY YEAR in the saving of garments. There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers open the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE."

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

NO WRINGER CAN BE DURABLE WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer FREE OF EXPENSE.

For particulars and circulars address

R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway, N. Y.

Sep. 1—6m.

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has taken the store and shop recently occupied by Fries & Winters, on *Anne street, East Altoona*, where he has on hand a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices.

A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

April 21st, 1863.–tf STEPHEN WINTERS.

C. C. SERVER & SON,

Paper, Envelope and Printers' Card

WAREHOUSE,

No. 513, MINOR STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND FLAT CAPS, LETTER AND NOTE,

MANILLA PAPER,

FOLIO POST,

PACKET POST,

HARDWARE, FOOLSCAP,

PRINTING PAPER, ENVELOPE

COLORED PAPER, BINDERS, TRUNK,

STRAW AND BOX BOARD, TISSUE,

SHOE, AND TEA PAPERS.

PRINTING AND MANILLA PAPER

made to order.

June 16, 1863.

H. H. HOPKINS,

ALTOONA, PA.,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

FOR THE

17th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862–tf.

DRIED APPLES.—The subscribers have a fine lo of bright yellow DRIED APPLES, bought at much less than market rates, and which they desire to close out, at cost and carriage, without delay.—Persons desiring to purchase, either at wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

Altoona, June 26, 1862.] MURPHY & McPIKE.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OFOVERCOATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S

AMERICAN

Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a

Authorized Capital,	$500,000
Paid up Capital,	250,000
Assets,	1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last BONUS January, 1861, being 43 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000,	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$142 85	$100 00
2 " " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
4 " " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " " "	———	857 10	600 00
8 " " "	———	———	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Jas. Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Jonas Bowman,
Samuel T. Bodine,	H. H. Eldridge,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Chas. s F. Hoazlitt,

Samuel Work.

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.

July 31, 1862–1y R. A. O. KERR.

A Benefit to All.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.

A trial will prove the fact, and facts are stubborn things.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

ARE SUCCESSFUL IN EVERY CASE.

No family should be without it. Hundreds of certificates and letters of thanks are arriving every day from persons who have been cured.

THE HERB BITTERS

have never failed in curing

RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA,

Female Irregularities, and all Diseases arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

As a Blood Purifier, Tonic and General Appertiser, these Bitters are without a rival. No Lady desiring

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

should be without it. Please get a circular and certificates from our Agent.

B. MISHLER,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
LANCASTER, PA.

NOTICE.—The great success of Mishler's Herb Bitters has induced unprincipled parties to manufacture a worthless article, which they are selling at a low price for which [illegible]. The genuine can only be bought in Blair County, of

G. W. WHITFIELD,
(Sole Agent for Blair County.)

Depot Drug Store, Main street, Altoona, Pa.

June 2d, 1863–tf.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26–3m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheap est portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858–tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.–1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

☞ Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and State where they reside plainly.)

To G. W. MATSELL & CO.,
Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette,
New York City.

15–tf]

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.

March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.

Jan. 24, '56–tf]

H. B. MILLER,

DENTIST.

☞ Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets, Altoona. [Jan. 20—2m.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.

BUTTERS'

STATE CAPITOL

Book Bindery,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of [illegible] for Banks, County Offices, [illegible] and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship is employed and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices' Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Tri-annual and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Balloon, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra styles, or the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good Library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express.—All work warranted. Address P. L. BUTTER.

Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ McCRUM & DERR, at the *Tribune* Office, are my agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1862–1y

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HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS

JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK,

at the lowest possible prices. All work finished at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 30, 1858–tf

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD!

STEP BY STEP!

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO inform his old customers and the public generally that he has this spring gone into the Dry Good business and has just received a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

for the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most

FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,

And among which may be found every quality of goods, the names of which it would be too tedious to enumerate.

In the line of pure, fresh and cheap

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

I will not "knock under" to any of my competitors. In this department I feel sure that I can render satisfaction.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price allowed.

Store on the corner of Annie and Helen streets, East Altoona. THOMAS HERLOP.

Altoona, May 22, 1862.

JACOB WEIS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

VIRGINIA STREET, ALTOONA, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES

ICE CREAM

AND SWEETMEATS, of his own manufacture, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices. also, FOREIGN FRUITS, such as

ORANGES, LEMONS, PINE-APPLES, FIGS, PRUNES, RAISINS, NUTS, &C., &C., always on hand in their respective seasons.

CAKES BAKED TO ORDER,

for particular occasions, on short notice and in the neatest and best style of the art.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as can be